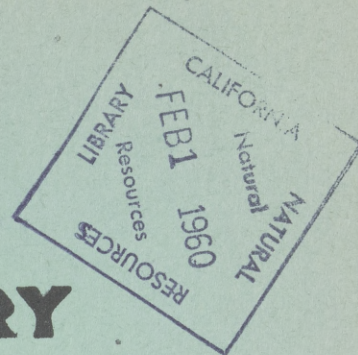


*State of*  
*California*

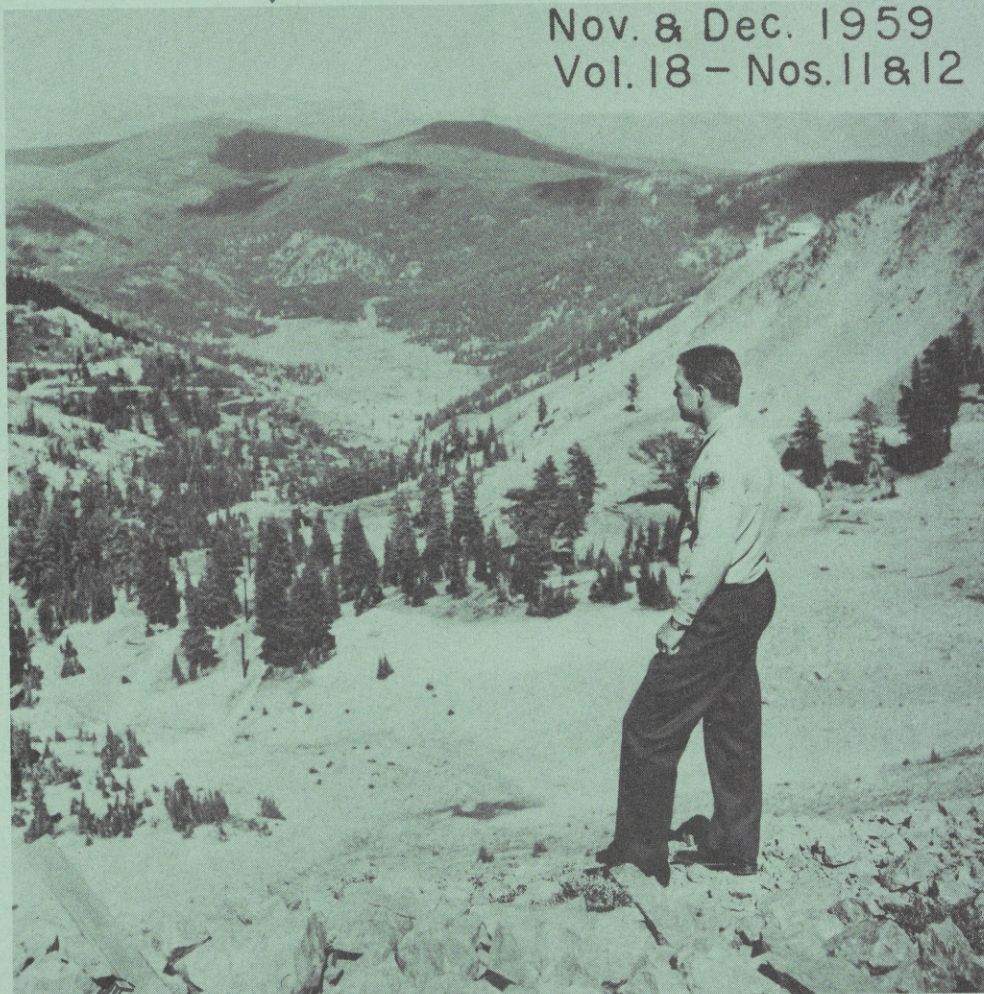
DEPT. OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF FORESTRY



# NEWS LETTER

Nov. & Dec. 1959  
Vol. 18 - Nos. 11 & 12



KEEP CALIFORNIA  
GREEN and GOLDEN



STATE OF CALIFORNIA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
**DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER**

Published monthly in Sacramento for and by Division personnel. Its pages contain current facts, problems, and events relating to Forestry and to the experiences of Division personnel.

F. H. RAYMOND -

STATE FORESTER

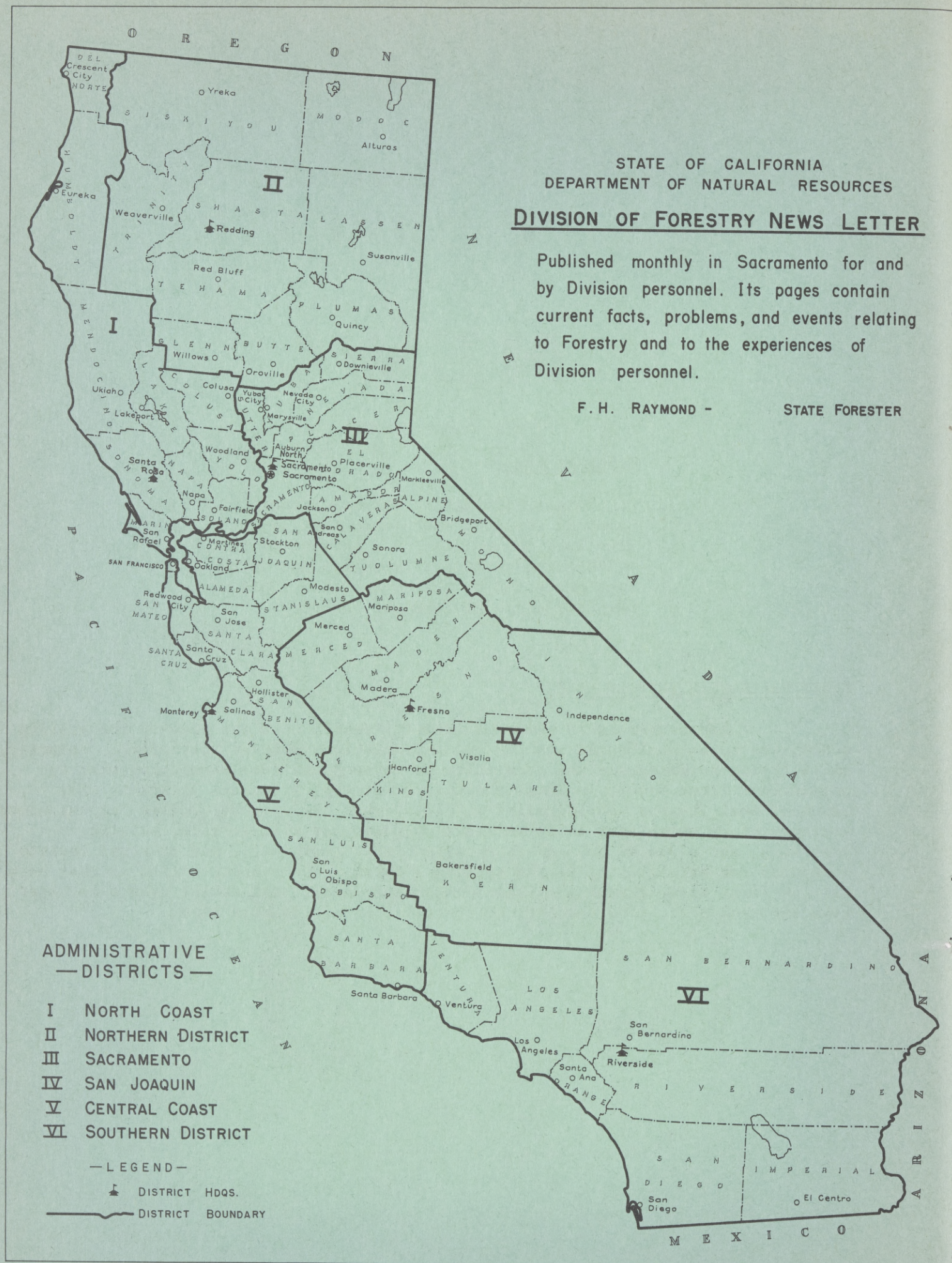
**ADMINISTRATIVE  
—DISTRICTS—**

- I NORTH COAST
- II NORTHERN DISTRICT
- III SACRAMENTO
- IV SAN JOAQUIN
- V CENTRAL COAST
- VI SOUTHERN DISTRICT

**—LEGEND—**

▲ DISTRICT HDQS.

— DISTRICT BOUNDARY





## OCTOBER ACTIVITY

FIRE WEATHER: Except for three or four days of very strong "northerly" winds, which resulted in extreme fire danger during the closing days of October, the fire weather generally fluctuated back and forth from favorable to slightly unfavorable throughout the whole month.

Although the 5,000 acres included in that area protected by the California Division of Forestry may be considered average or normal (see statistics below) for October, the State of California as a whole suffered the tremendous loss of approximately 55,000 acres. The cost of suppression, loss in recreation and timber, and the destruction of watershed and range lands will in all probability exceed several millions of dollars.

Listed below for comparison purposes are the number of fires and acres burned during October of this year and each of the last ten years on the area protected by the California Division of Forestry.

### Cover Picture

Forest Firefighter Foreman Darrell C. Campbell standing near Squaw Peak looks down into Squaw Valley - a portion of the 5,000 acres of forest land included in the area protected by the Squaw Valley Unit of the California Division of Forestry.

### FIRST CALIFORNIA SHINGLE MILL?

I had been told by numerous literary people that one penalty for writing a book was to be confronted with errors and omissions forever thereafter. Recently, while trying to determine the population of Yerba Buena (San Francisco) when my grandfather first saw it in 1842 (about 7 structures) I learned belatedly that merchant Abel Stearns had installed (by 1841) what one observer called "an ingenious arrangement by which four mules worked simultaneously a flour mill, bolting apparatus, and a saw mill." Another called it a "grist mill, and attached thereto a machine for making shingles and turning a lathe." My present belief is that here was the first shingle sawing mill in California, and if the device used a circular type saw then that, too, was a first installation of its kind here.

C. R. Clar

### FOREST FIRE RESEARCH - 1935 EXPERIMENTS AND THE RESULTS

The California Air Tanker Coordinating Committee sponsored a series of tests of air tanker drop patterns of various chemical fire retardants at the Lindbergh Airport on October 6-9. Objectives of the tests were to compare the drop patterns of normally mixed slurries of borate and phosphate fire retardants with those of pure and from different types of air tankers. To test the relative importance of weight and viscosity in the drop patterns of retardants, to compare the drop patterns of water, diluted retardants, and to determine the drop patterns of some previously used liquid air tankers.



Cover Picture

James Blackledge between Battle C.  
Campbell standing near Brown Peak looking  
down into Spaw Valley - a portion of the  
5,000 acres of forest land included in the  
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the California Division of Forestry.

FIRST CALIFORNIA SHINGLE MILL

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while trying to determine the population of Santa Barbara (San Francisco) when my  
grandfather first saw it in 1842 (about 1842), I learned belatedly that  
my informant, John Stearns had misstated (by 1842) what one observer called "an immense  
arrangement of which three miles worked simultaneously a flour mill, grist  
separator, and a saw mill." Another called it a "grist mill, and attached shingle  
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was the first shingle sawing mill in California, and all the devices used in shingle  
type saw then that, too, was a first installation of its kind here.

E. R. Clark



## OCTOBER ACTIVITIES

**FIRE SUPPRESSION:** Except for three or four days of very strong "northerly" winds, which caused an extreme fire danger during the closing days of October, the fire weather generally fluctuated back and forth from favorable to slightly unfavorable throughout the whole month.

Although the 9,000 acres blackened on that area protected by the California Division of Forestry may be considered average or normal (see statistics below) for October, the State of California as a whole suffered the tremendous loss of approximately 65,000 acres. The cost of suppression, loss in recreation and timber, and the destruction of watershed and range lands will in all probability exceed several millions of dollars.

Listed below for comparison purposes are the number of fires and acres burned during October of this year and each October of the last ten years on the area protected by the California Division of Forestry.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Fires</u>	<u>Acres Burned</u>
1949	289	5,945
1950	207	15,655
1951	174	2,293
1952	222	24,060
1953	258	27,155
1954	238	4,315
1955	182	2,466
1956	126	2,108
1957	48	747
1958	314	15,175
Total	2,058	99,919
Average	206	9,992
1959	285 (Approximate)	9,000 (Approximate)

## FIRE PROTECTION: STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION

The State-Federal Coordinator spent four days on the Angeles National Forest "Woodwardia Fire." The U. S. Forest Service Fire Protection budget for Fiscal Year 1959-60 for all National Forests in California has been received and is now in the process of being analyzed in order to determine the manner in which each forest is attempting to meet California's obligations to protect privately owned lands located within the National Forests. During October an inspection was made of the State-financed crews located on the Lassen National Forest.

## FOREST FIRE RESEARCH - FIRE RETARDANTS AND AIR TANKERS

The California Air Attack Coordinating Committee sponsored a series of tests of air tanker drop patterns of various chemical fire retardants at the Ramona Airport on October 6-9. Objectives of the tests were to compare the drop patterns of normally mixed slurries of borate and bentonite from different altitudes and speeds and from different types of air tankers; to test the relative importance of weight and viscosity in the drop patterns of retardants; to observe the drop patterns of new, untested retardants; and to determine the drop patterns of some previously uncalibrated air tankers.



To test the relative drop pattern of borate and bentonite, the materials were dropped simultaneously by pairs of air tankers having the same specified height and speed. These tests were repeated with matched pairs of N3N tankers (180 gallons) and F7F tankers (800 gallons) with speeds varying from 80 to 125 knots and altitudes from 50 to 150 feet.

Bentonite was weighed with Barite and dropped simultaneously with plain Bentonite slurry from 100 to 150 feet altitude.

A mixture of Bentonite and 30-60 mesh vermiculite was also tested against the drop patterns of plain bentonite. The vermiculite - bentonite mixture has been tried briefly by Region 1 (Northern Rocky Mountains) of the U. S. Forest Service and has demonstrated certain advantages over plain Bentonite. The mixture is to be tested at some length by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station during the coming winter.

Water which had been thickened by the addition of a small amount of viscosity agent was dropped simultaneously with plain water to determine the relative importance of viscosity for slurries of the same weight. The viscous, or thickened water, shows some promise as a vehicle for solutions of known fire retardants such as ammonium phosphate, ammonium sulfate, and other chemicals. One reason solutions of these chemicals have not been too successful in the past when applied to forest vegetation is that they were too thin, ran off the vegetation too readily, and did not leave enough concentration of chemical on the fuel surface to be effective in retarding combustion. The thickened water does not run off fuel surfaces so readily and theoretically should hold a higher concentration of fire retarding chemicals, as well as a thicker layer of heat-absorbing water on any unit area of fuel surface. The Experiment Station will also investigate these possibilities in future tests.

Observation of all drops indicated that viscosity was more important than weight in the manner that a retardant would drop to the ground. Viscosity was apparently important in that it was a measure of a material to hold together against all the forces that would tend to break it up into small droplets which would disperse. These resisting forces are set up by the speed of an air tanker, the height from which it drops, and the wind. If these tentative conclusions are supported by the data gathered during the tests, then we would want to strive for a maximum viscosity or thickness of any fire retardant we use in order to permit air tankers to operate at higher, safer altitudes and still assure us of good retardant drop patterns. The data gathered during the Calairco tests is now being computed and analyzed by the Division of Forestry and the Experiment Station.

#### CLOUD MODIFICATION

Preliminary results of data gathered during the summer on the Division's Cloud Modification study in Lassen County shows that more lightning and more rain occurred on ten days of cloud seeding around Eagle Lake during 1959 than on eleven days of similar weather that were not seeded. These results seem to repeat those of the 1958 study.

The following table shows those days when thunderstorms were seeded and unseeded by silver iodide emitted from ground generators, total rainfall in hundredths of an inch for nine recording stations around Eagle Lake, the number of lightning strokes recorded between 9:30 A.M. and 5:30 P.M. at Don Landon Lookout, and the total counts of freezing nuclei obtained from a cold box flown in a standard pattern in the Eagle Lake area:



	<u>JULY</u>	<u>AUGUST</u>	<u>SEPTEMBER</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
Seeded	11 18 19 22	8 20 25	10 12 15	10 days
Rainfall	0 0 0 137	0 0 21	0 0 10	168 centinches
Lightning	# # # 317	0 0 66	0 0 0	383 counts
Nuclei	7 76 48 34	74 33 93	69 77 144	655 counts
Unseeded	14 20 21 23	7 9 19 21 24	11 13	11 days
Rainfall	35 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 84	0 0	119 centinches
Lightning	# # 0 0	0 0 0 0 66	0 0	66 counts
Nuclei	52 1 9 #	37 5 21 18 46	11 #	200 counts

# - No Observation

Variability from day to day in rainfall and lightning counts is so great that the apparent increases are not significant statistically. The increase in nuclei (3 times as much on treated days as on untreated) is significant statistically, but physically is too slight to alter thunderstorm growth; increases by factors of 100 to 10,000 are needed.

Personnel of the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station are currently analyzing all the data gathered during the summer months. A summary report on the last three years of operations will be published early in 1960. To date no plans have been made for an operation in 1960.

#### FIRE PREVENTION

Personnel of the Division met with fire prevention representatives of the U.S. Forest Service, Advertising Council, and other contributors to the Smokey Bear program, in Los Angeles on October 27 to 30. Plans for 1960 were discussed and contacts with television and motion picture producers were made.

Owing to prolonged hazardous fire weather, educational activities in all parts of the State continued at all levels of administration during the entire month.

Several special news releases were prepared attempting to develop an awareness of the unusual hazardous fire conditions with sportsmen, vacationers, and other wild-land users.

#### LAW ENFORCEMENT

Forest Practice Litigation: Three litigation cases were forwarded to the Attorney General's office.

An Accusation heretofore filed against Francis P. McGarr was dismissed without prejudice because of subsequent compliance by the operator with Forest Practice Rules.

Civil Suppression Cases: Eight cases were processed to the Attorney General's office; four cases closed out by the Division on the basis of no liability, and collection effected in one case.

Uniform system of Law Enforcement on Civil Suppression Cases was put out to the field to become effective January 1.

A uniform program was put out to the field on procedures for Fire Cost Reports in connection with law enforcement activities.



## PEST CONTROL

Personnel from the Division participated in the annual porcupine control training school conducted by the Forest Service in Alturas on October 15 and 16. The purpose of the meeting was to exchange ideas and practices on the control of porcupines. Other agencies which were represented were State Department of Fish and Game, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Bureau of Land Management, and Weyerhaeuser Company, as well as Forest Service representatives from Oregon, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona. The porcupine control projects involve hunting and use of poison blocks in places of habitation. It was the consensus that basic research about the porcupine is needed. Steps are now being taken to obtain action in this direction.

The California Forest Pest Control Action Council, an organization of private and public agencies concerned with control of forest pests held its annual meeting in Sacramento on October 28 and 29.

Forest insect activity in 1959 shows a marked upswing over most of the State and considerably greater than 1958. The only exception is the north coastal area. Most of the increase has been due to the activities of the mountain pine beetle in sugar pine and lodgepole pine, the pine engraver and western pine beetle in ponderosa and Coulter pine, the fir engraver beetle in white and red fir and the Douglas fir engraver in Douglas fir. The forest insect situation for the coming winter looks very grave at the present. The warm dry fall has greatly extended the period of normal bark beetle activity and placed trees in a highly susceptible condition for bark beetle attack. There is continued emphasis by industry and governmental agencies to control bark beetles through salvage of infested trees.

Surveys of forest diseases show that dwarfmistletoe is widespread and causing mortalities of many of our California conifers. White pine blister rust continues to intensify on sugar pines in Northern California. The discovery by Division personnel of an old infection center moved the known extent of the disease on sugar pine in the Coast Range to southwestern Mendocino County. "X" Disease (unknown cause) in Southern California continues to spread and cause much damage and mortality to ponderosa pine. It was reported in Los Angeles County for the first time in 1959.

Forest animals are causing considerable damage - eating tree seed, debarking young trees by porcupine, and browsing forest plantations by deer.

The Division cooperated in six direct control projects of forest insects during 1959 treating 1,028 trees for a total cost of \$24,252. Two of these projects were contracted to the U. S. Forest Service which was treating intermingled federal lands. The other projects were controlled by Division personnel using fire and forestry Conservation Camp crews.

## NURSERY

Cone collection activities continued at a fairly rapid rate despite the relatively poor cone crop. Field crews collected 970 sacks of cones which were shipped to the Davis headquarters nursery for processing. This completed the season's collections which brought the total to 1,516 sacks. These figures, however, do not include collections of cones that are being partially processed at some of the Conservation Camps.

Planting stock ordered for the 1959-60 shipping season increased by 564,000 trees bringing the total to date to 1,134,000. Because of unfavorable weather for handling planting stock, orders are being held in abeyance for better conditions.



## REFORESTATION

Division field personnel and a representative from the State Forester's office met with representatives of a lumber company and timber holding company, the two companies being joint owners of timber property in Calaveras County, to discuss possibilities of conducting cooperative reforestation studies on about 120 acres of the Forest Creek burn that occurred last July. Salvage logging of burned timber is now taking place, and the owners feel it important that reforestation work be done before competing vegetation takes hold of the site.

Three members of the State Forester's staff attended a week-long forest management equipment demonstration held by the Forest Service in El Dorado County. Pieces of equipment demonstrated included bulldozers used for site preparation for reforestation, tree planters, mechanical drills for seeding, and special saws for thinning and pruning young timber stands.

## EMERGENCY REVEGETATION

Requests to cooperate in seeding the Morton Peak, Stable, and Woodwardia Burns were received in October. A total of 17,000 acres of private and public land are to be seeded. Arrangements for revegetating the Decker Burn in Riverside County were completed and aerial seeding started October 29.

A representative from the State Forester's office assisted Sierra Cascade District personnel collect data on the successful 1957 Bogus Burn Project in Siskiyou County.

## ENGINEERING

The San Lorenzo River stream clearance project was dedicated on October 22nd with appropriate ceremonies, including speeches by Assemblyman Coolidge and Senator Grunsky, local dignitaries and representatives from Forestry, Fish and Game, Youth Authority, and Corrections.

An on-the-ground inspection was made of the Joss House in Weaverville where a rip-rap project would be undertaken prior to the time the water in the stream rises.

The signs, in foreign languages, which were being made at Iron Mine Camp for the Olympic Organizing Committee were completed and delivered to Squaw Valley.

The Placer-Nevada-Yuba map has been received back from the Printers and is now being used in the field officially.

## NOVEMBER ACTIVITIES

FIRE SUPPRESSION: The unseasonably warm, dry and windy weather that dominated California during November caused forest fire conditions that were much more severe than those usually experienced at this time of the year. Except for Southern California, fire conditions during November are generally rather mild, in fact, the fire season has usually ended by the fifteenth at the latest.

According to the U. S. Weather Bureau, this type of weather was caused by a very persistent ridge of high barometric pressure lying just off the coastline, forcing all Pacific storm activity far to the north. While some high cloudiness generating from these storms had a tendency to drift over the northern part of the State from time to time, no precipitation of any consequence has occurred since September 18th.



The general outlook for prediction for December is more of the same. "Above normal temperatures and subnormal precipitation for the West Coast Area."

Fire occurrence during November was 150% greater than the average while acreage burned was 656% greater than the average.

Listed below for comparison purposes are the number of fires and acres burned on those lands of State responsibility during November of this year and each November of the last six years:

	<u>No. of Fires</u>	<u>Acres Burned</u>
1953	48	673
1954	48	386
1955	74	1057
1956	97	2939
1957	22	225
1958	<u>163</u>	<u>1421</u>
Total	452	6701
Six year Av.	90	1117
1959	225	8442

#### FIRE PROTECTION: STATE-FEDERAL COOPERATION

Several days were spent on U. S. Forest Service and joint agency fires on the El Dorado and Tahoe National Forests during the month.

#### FIRE PROTECTION: STATE-COUNTY COOPERATION

A meeting was held at the Tehama Ranger's office to discuss future planning of increased county-supported fire protection.

Two meetings were held with groups of local people; one at the Nevada Ranger's office and the other at Magalia, Butte County, to discuss the feasibility of the formation of fire protection districts for those local areas.

The problem of payment for use of Civil Defense fire trucks on Division of Forestry fires was worked out at a meeting between the Division of Forestry and the Disaster Office.

#### FOREST FIRE RESEARCH

The 1959 experimental air tanker program on the initial attack of forest fires officially terminated on December 2 although air tankers remained in Southern California on a speculative basis.

As of December 1, air tankers have been used on 131 Division of Forestry fires in all Districts on both initial attack and follow-up, using 314,000 gallons of borate and 102,000 gallons of bentonite. A partial analysis of 80 fires on which air tankers were used shows the following degree of effectiveness: Air tankers effective 57 fires; air tankers ineffective - 7 fires; air tankers not needed - 16 fires.



The most general causes of ineffectiveness were lack of proper communications, and coordination of the air tanker operation with ground operation. As the air tanker squadron gained experience and use during the fire season, the causes of ineffectiveness seemed to decrease considerably. Air tankers were not needed on some fires usually because ground units had already brought the fire under control prior to the arrival of the air tankers. This situation will continue to exist so long as we continue to use air tankers on initial attack. It is no different than the fact that we often do not need some ground units which are dispatched to fires on initial attack.

#### WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - PUBLIC LAW 566 AS AMENDED

The State Forester was represented at the following meetings:

1. The three Assembly Interim Committee hearings on natural resources, planning and public works at Salida, San Bernardino, and Red Bluff, respectively.
2. The meeting between the Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Corps of Engineers and sponsors of the Corralitos-Salsipuedes P. L. 566 Project, to determine the federal agency area of interest and the magnitude of the project.
3. A progress meeting of all interested agencies to ascertain progress being made on Public Law 566 projects in California.

A preliminary re-investigation of the affects of the Oroville Dam, State Water Plan Project on existing and future fire protection was initiated. This re-investigation is necessary in light of changing conditions and methods.

#### FIRE WEATHER AND BURNING INDEX

The Fire Weather and Burning Index coordinator participated in the operation of the mobile weather forecast center and the U. S. Forest Service fire behavior team during the recent Icehouse and Camp Seven fires on the El Dorado National Forest.

A comprehensive set of weather maps was prepared from U. S. Weather Bureau sources covering the period of October 26 to November 2. The complementary material covering written forecasts and prognoses for this period was also obtained. This set of data provides a quite complete picture of all meteorological events leading up to and causing the severe wind conditions of October 29 and 30. Much of this data was utilized in preparing a sequential report on weather forecasts for the Board of Forestry.

Close working relationships have been established with the San Bruno and the Sacramento offices of the Weather Bureau which serves two purposes. The daily weather summary, which is blue-lined and distributed to staff and field offices, depends almost entirely on these two information sources. Another purpose of this relationship is to keep a close watch on developing critical weather situations and provide appropriate information to the Fire Control staff. Information is also collected from Division of Forestry sources and supplied to the Weather Bureau to provide more complete data coverage. This allows forecasters to keep up on changing field conditions and adjust forecasts as needed.

#### CIVIL DEFENSE

The County of Madera purchased a surplus 1200 gallon water tanker which will be refitted for Civil Defense use.



## FIRE PREVENTION

Due to a prolonged State-wide fire season because of continued dry weather, proposed spot announcements for radio stations, motion picture spots for television, and material for use by other media were supplied. Releases to newspapers, house organs, and news letters were prepared and distributed regularly during the month with special emphasis on forest fire danger.

Two public relations meetings with railroads and other protection agencies were attended by Division personnel. There was active participation at the annual meeting of the California Conservation Council in Sacramento.

Fire prevention educational reports were exchanged with several members of the California Fire Prevention Committee. From preliminary reports there are strong indications that considerably greater contributions were made this year over past years.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

FOREST PRACTICE LITIGATION: An Accusation was filed against the Sweet Timber Company for alleged violation of Forest Practice Rules in Marin County. In addition, one other litigation case was forwarded to the Attorney General's office.

CIVIL SUPPRESSION CASES: Four cases were completed for processing to the Attorney General's office. Fourteen cases were closed out by the Division for the lack of liability; collection was effected in one case.

A Uniform System of Notification to Railroads of railroad fires was put out to the field to become effective January 1, 1960.

## FOREST PRACTICE

The South Sierra Forest Practice Committee conducted three public hearings in November so that timber operators, timber owners and other interested people in the South Sierra Pine Forest District would have an opportunity to express their views concerning proposed Forest Practice Rule Amendments for their forest district. Hearings were held in Placerville on November 4, Fresno on November 5, and San Bernardino on November 6. Another public hearing has been scheduled by the Committee in Sacramento on December 4. At this meeting the Committee plans to give final approval to its recommendations for amendment of the District Rules before transmitting its findings to the Board of Forestry for its approval as provided by law.

The Forest Practice Committee for the North Sierra Pine Forest District met in Redding on November 24 to further discuss and study proposed rule amendments for their district and to develop a draft of proposed amendments for use at public hearings. The Committee has scheduled hearings at Oroville on December 15, Siskiyou County (exact location not yet determined) on January 12, and near Redding on January 19.

## STATE FORESTS

The State Board of Forestry in San Francisco on November 19 reviewed the forest management plans for the Jackson State Forest, Boggs Mountain State Forest, Latour State Forest, and Mountain Home State Forest. In addition, a report was made



on the operation and management of the other smaller State Forests which include Los Posados State Forest, Ellen Pickett State Forest, Loghry State Forest, and Mount Zion State Forest. The management plans were presented and discussed at this meeting to acquaint the Board with the Division's management of these properties to aid the Board in the development of policies for State Forests.

Main Lumber Company of Redding has completed work required by a timber sale agreement on Latour State Forest in Shasta County. The company logged 3,131,320 board feet of timber valued at \$90,745.68 from the Forest. This sale was the first commercial sale in the South Cow Creek Compartment, an area which contains a large stock of virgin timber. Important additions to the access road system of the Forest were also made under the terms of the agreement. The sale area will serve as a demonstration of unit area management techniques. Special measures were taken for stream protection and to preserve recreational and fishing values along South Cow Creek.

Daniels and Ross of Elk, California, completed hauling 151,800 board feet of decked logs from the Caspar Road right-of-way on Jackson State Forest in Mendocino County. Sale of the logs brought \$3,322.00 to the State. The logs resulted from clearing and construction of an important access road on the Forest. The area made accessible by the road is an important young-growth area. Experimental work in young-growth forest management is presently being carried out at the end of the road. Conservation Camp crews from Parlin Fork Camp cleared and constructed the road and decked the logs.

#### SERVICE FORESTRY

Representatives of the State Forester attended a Western States Service Forestry Conference in San Francisco November 12-14. This conference of Service Forestry Supervisors and staff personnel representing western state foresters and the western U. S. Forest Service regions reviewed objectives and operations of the service forestry program. Service foresters are professional foresters who help small woodland owners achieve good forest management practices. The program is cooperatively financed by states and the federal government through the Forest Service.

The Service Forester at Camino represented the State Forester at a Soil Conservation Service workshop on conservation planning in El Dorado and Amador Counties. The Service Forester participated in the conference program which was attended by soil specialists, foresters, and resource professionals from the entire nation. The conference program stressed land capability criteria and their application to efficient land use.

#### PEST CONTROL

The State Board of Forestry at its regular meeting of November 19 in San Francisco amended the San Jacinto Zone of Infestation in Riverside County. The enlargement of the zone was necessary to include 6,640 acres of additional land to which the bark beetle infestation has now spread. There are 2,560 acres of Mt. San Jacinto State Park included in this new addition. The project is a cooperative project involving the Division of Forestry, Forest Service, and Riverside County Flood Control District. The control is contracted to the Forest Service who is working on intermingled federal lands.

#### NURSERY

Thirty-five sacks of cones were received at the Davis headquarters nursery seed processing plant completing the collection activities for the season. This brought



the total of cones collected to 1,551 sacks. Processing of resulting seed is approximately one-third complete. Orders were received for 453,000 trees which brings the total for the 1959-60 season to 1,587,000, considerably more than one-third of the year's production.

#### REFORESTATION

The Advisory Committee to the State Forester on Reforestation Methods and Procedures held its fifth meeting at the University of California School of Forestry in Berkeley. Discussion centered around animal and insect damage affecting artificial and natural regeneration of non-stocked forest lands. The light cone crop in the pines in the Sierra this year, for instance, was totally destroyed by both insects and rodents preventing any natural seed fall or collecting for seed. Deer continue to make heavy inroads on newly established seedlings. The committee will encourage work being done by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in research related to this problem and will keep abreast of activities of the California Pest Control Action Council. Because of heavy timber losses sustained during the 1959 fire season, the committee passed a resolution to the effect that reforestation studies efforts be concentrated on regeneration of burns, and that forest owners be encouraged to regenerate as soon as possible potentially productive burned areas. Checks made of 1957-58 forest plantings in the southern Sierra indicate that of all species planted Coulter and Jeffrey pines and Douglas fir survived best in this extremely adverse season, Coulter pine plantings resulting in 50% survival. Deer damage was heavy in all species except Sierra redwood. A survey is being conducted by Division field personnel in the central Sierra to determine the approximate acreage on private land in need of reforestation after the recent burns in that area and possibilities for reforestation work thereon.

#### EMERGENCY REVEGETATION

The Division cooperated in emergency revegetation of the Pendleton, Morton, Stable, and Woodwardia burns in Southern California. A total of 17,092 acres of private and federal land were seeded to reduce undue erosion and flood runoff. Division personnel presented a paper entitled "Emergency Revegetation of Burned Watersheds" at the annual meeting of the California Section of the Society of Range Management in Berkeley on November 9.

#### ENGINEERING

The Division of Forestry contracted with the Department of Water Resources for the exploratory test drilling of a well at the Washington Ridge Conservation Camp in Nevada County, District III. Drilling commenced on November 9 and was concluded on November 24. The well was cemented off at 185 feet and now flows at about sixteen gallons per minute. Water Resources has indicated that the total bill for this exploratory drilling will be in the neighborhood of \$6000. This water supply should prove sufficient for construction purposes. A permanent supply for a camp operation will probably have to be diverted from the N. I. D.

The plans for the Mobile Camp trailers have been completed with the exception of some electrical detail which will be finished during the week of December 14. At that time the complete package should be ready for release to Purchases who will let it out on bid.

There has been considerable time expended by the various representatives of the Division of Forestry Conservation and Department of Corrections in correlating our joint needs at the proposed Susanville Conservation Center. Forestry is primarily



concerned with those facilities which will accommodate the 100-man force comparable to our other conservation camp inmates and with the vocational training facilities which are to be established in the main center.

The Division has occupied the Los Gatos property recently leased from Mr. and Mrs. Squires and is now remodeling the facilities which were on this site preparatory to full activation of the camp.

The Division has requested a hearing with the Department of Finance regarding the inclusion of the Forestry Superintendent's residence at the Don Lugo Conservation Camp which is to be located on the Chino Prison grounds. This residence has been deleted from the initial plans for this camp and our fear is that the deletion of this residence would establish inequitable working conditions should we be required to transfer project supervisors from camps with residences to a camp of this nature not having a residence. The Division's request for an automotive shop at the Don Lugo Camp has also been questioned by the Department of Finance and we are currently in the process of justifying this shop on the basis that the Chino shop is not equipped to provide the maintenance needed by the Division of Forestry on our automotive equipment which would be handled by the Conservation Camp shop.

During the month of November, the Division participated in two final inspections of facilities completed under contract. The Spanish Flat Fire Suppression Station was inspected and accepted on November 10 and a final inspection was held on the Folsom Conservation Camp on November 4. This camp was not accepted pending completion of several minor items which we felt should be accomplished before the camp was turned over for our operation and maintenance.

The Division has initiated a request through the Department of Natural Resources for acquisition of 320 acres of land surrounding the Bald Mountain Lookout site. We are taking over the operation of this lookout from the U. S. Forest Service and although we only need 80 acres to guarantee continued visibility from this lookout, it was felt advisable to acquire the full acreage of this isolated tract from the Bureau of Land Management before the acquisition statutes which would permit this type of acquisition expired. District II felt that this acreage would be very desirable as a testing site for establishing tree plantations. Its close location to the Magalia Conservation Camp insures an adequate supply of manpower for a project of this nature.

The inventory of existing and proposed roads submitted by the Districts for pre-suppression planning has been transferred to the 18" x 18" General Highway Series Maps ( $\frac{1}{2}$ " equals one mile) for the future convenience in record maintenance by Districts I, III, IV, and VI. This step will lead to a more realistic inventory of road mileage maintained by the Division of Forestry.

#### DECEMBER ACTIVITIES

Fire Suppression: During December there were approximately 115 forest fires that blackened approximately 5,300 acres. Both of these figures are the second highest on record, and in comparison to the six-year average (1953-58) occurrence is up 155%, while acreage burned is up 306%.

Listed below for comparison purposes are the number of fires and acres burned on lands of State responsibility during December of 1959 and for each December of the last six years:



<u>Year</u>	<u>Fires</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1953	34	556
1954	6	24
1955	7	2
1956	54	949
1957	9	57
1958	<u>160</u>	<u>6228</u>
Total	270	7816
Average	45	1303
1959	115 (Approx.)	5300 (Approximate)

Except for the general rain during the third decade which ended a three-month drought, the majority of the days during December were rather warm and dry.

Due to this unusual dryness, an emergency proclamation was issued by DeWitt Nelson, Director of Natural Resources. This proclamation declared that a written permit from F. H. Raymond, State Forester, will be required when burning inflammable material or using explosives on forest, brush, or grass-covered lands after December 1. By State law, a written permit is not normally required during the December 1 to April 15 period except where local county ordinances require permits.

When the 1959 fire season was officially terminated for all six administrative areas on December 24, 1959, the emergency proclamation was withdrawn.

#### FOREST FIRE RESEARCH:

Activity in fire control research slowed considerably in December while personnel involved in the program State-wide took vacations. Compilation of data collected from the experimental initial attack air tanker program was carried on. A target date of February 1 has been set for completion of the report for 1959 air tanker activity. It is hoped that analysis of the data will provide some useful guidelines and recommendations for field administrators as well as information helpful to budgetary and legislative personnel.

State Forester Francis Raymond presented a paper, "Where Do We Stand on Chemical Fire Retardants", to the Western Fire Research Council at Spokane, Washington, on December 8. The paper, copies of which have been sent to all districts, noted that during the 1959 fire season a total of 3,756,000 gallons of retardant were dropped by air tankers on 586 fires in the Western States. Seventy-five per cent of this amount was borate, 24% bentonite, and 1% other chemicals. This figure compares to 1,970,000 gallons of retardant dropped during the 1958 fire season. Region 5 of the U. S. Forest Service estimated over 400,000 gallons of retardant were dropped on the Woodwardia Fire alone.

Research in retardants currently includes mixing ammonium phosphate with bentonite and with viscous water, conducting laboratory fire ignition and intensity tests of vermiculite-bentonite mixture, and testing various foaming agents in combination with borate. Plans are being made to test these and other materials in the field during the next fire season. The program continues on a highly cooperative basis between the public fire agencies and private industry.



## WATERSHED MANAGEMENT - Public Law 566

The State Forester was represented at the Area VII, National Association of Soil Conservation Districts meeting held in Portland, Oregon. Representatives from the seven Western States, including Hawaii were present.

Representatives also met with the U. S. Forest Service relative to fire protection planning on a proposed project for flood protection on a tributary of the Truckee River.

A preliminary meeting with the fire chief of Ventura County and interested flood control and U. S. Forest Service representatives was held to develop fire protection planning needs on the Ventura River project subsequent to the filing of an application for assistance under P. L. 566 as amended.

## FIRE WEATHER AND BURNING INDEX

Some preliminary work has been done towards utilization of the punch card records of weather and Burning Index for the 1958 season.

Assistance was provided the Sutter Hill Training Center in obtaining material for several training sessions on Fire Weather and Burning Index.

## COMMUNICATIONS - RADIO

The State Forester was represented at the Forestry Conservation Communication Association meeting in San Jose on December 14 and 15.

## FIRE PREVENTION

Some printed materials from the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention (Smokey Bear) program were received and distributed; the principal one being 1960 calendars.

Personnel of the Division attended the Keep Green workshop conferences held in conjunction with Western Forestry and Conservation Association annual meeting in Spokane, Washington.

With an end of the 1959 fire season, vacation, holidays, and other earned time off, limited the amount of reportable activity in fire prevention during the period.

## LAW ENFORCEMENT

Forest Practice Litigation: Three cases were forwarded to the office of the Attorney General for institution of proceedings for revocation of timber operator's permits under the Forest Practice Act.

Civil Suppression Cases: Eight cases were processed to the office of the Attorney General for review and collection of suppression costs. Fourteen cases were closed out by the Division for lack of liability.

## FOREST PRACTICE

California timber operators in filing annual notice of timber operations for 1959 reported they harvested 5.68 billion board feet of forest products in 1958. This is a six per cent increase over the 1957 figure and the first increase in annual



production since 1955. The number of timber operators in 1959 was 1,677 compared to 1,526 in 1958. This is the first time in four years an increase was shown in the number of active operators.

The Forest Practice Committee for the South Sierra Pine Forest District conducted its fourth public hearing which was held in Sacramento on December 4 on proposed amendment of the forest practice rules for their forest district. At this meeting the committee approved its recommendations for amendment of the district rules which will be presented to the State Board of Forestry in Sacramento on January 14 for its approval as provided by law.

The North Sierra Forest Practice Committee held a public hearing in Oroville on December 15 to give timber operators, owners, and others an opportunity to state their views concerning proposed forest practice rules amendment under consideration for that forest district. Additional public hearings are scheduled at Mt. Shasta for January 12 and near Redding on January 19.

#### STATE FORESTS

Aborigine Lumber Company of Fort Bragg successfully completed removal of 472,824 board feet of decked logs from Jackson State Forest in Mendocino County. These logs were produced from an experimental area in Caspar Creek. The logging demonstrates a group selection cutting in a redwood-Douglas fir young-growth stand. This area has been intensively measured and studied in an attempt to discover the effects of different types of cutting in young-growth stands. Additional experimental cuts will be made adjacent to this stand next year. Because of the experimental nature of the work, logging was done by the Conservation Camp crews. The decked logs were sold for \$16,290.92.

#### PEST CONTROL

The California Forest Pest Control Action Council issued a warning of a potential bark beetle epidemic in the California pine region in 1960. The Division cooperated with the Council recently by sending a notice to every timber operator to make them aware of the situation and seek their cooperation in detecting and reporting insect outbreaks. The warning was accompanied by the recently issued Miscellaneous Paper No. 41 prepared by the Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station which contains a factual summary of conditions and recommendations for action. Division personnel have been alerted to report promptly forest insect damage.

#### CHRISTMAS TREES

A survey by the Division of retail Christmas tree lots immediately prior to Christmas revealed that 85 per cent of the trees offered for sale in California were sold. The highest percentage of utilization was 93 per cent in 1954 and the lowest 77 per cent in 1953. Although utilization varied from one area to another this year on the whole, the State-wide average was surprisingly high considering that Christmas trees are a perishable commodity.

#### REFORESTATION

Letters have been mailed to the eleven members of the Advisory Committee to the State Forester on Reforestation Methods and Procedures inviting them to serve another two-year term on the committee. During the past two years the Division has benefitted greatly from the wide background of experience of the members and their



continuing efforts should aid in finding methods of speeding up regeneration of non-stocked lands, particularly those resulting from the fires of the 1959 season.

#### NURSERY

Improved weather conditions for lifting and planting trees have ended the six weeks' delay in commencing lifting and shipping operations at the Division's four nurseries. Nursery personnel are now working on the large backlog of orders received since early September. The number of trees shipped or on order now amounts to 2,144,500, about half of the total production for the season.

#### RANGE IMPROVEMENT

Two members of the State Forester's staff attended the annual meeting of the California Cattlemen's Association in Eureka on December 4 and 5. A brief report on range improvement activity of the Division of Forestry during 1959 was presented.

The Division of Agricultural Sciences, University of California, is conducting a study dealing with agricultural aspects of air pollution. As this study includes an investigation of effects of controlled burning for range improvement, the Division of Forestry has been requested to participate, along with the Department of Public Health, and other agencies. At a meeting on December 17, 1959, plans were made to conduct some small scale field laboratory studies in Southern California to determine amounts and quantities of pollutants produced by burning brush. It also is planned to monitor one or more range burns in the San Joaquin Valley.

#### MIZZLE - MIZZLY - SMIZZLE

About year 1600 the word "mizzle" was born apparently to indicate a mixture of mist and drizzle. Recently noted was a weather entry "Mizzly" in a seaman's journal dated Monterey, 1842. So the next time the smog feels dampish it may really be "Smizzle."

C. R. Clar

#### WHAT SOME READERS SAY

about California Government and Forestry, published by the Division of Forestry.

"...unusually well written. It is not the customary dull recitation of historical data, but rather is an absorbing publication in which the reader finds the thread of an interesting story."

Sacramento Bee

"...this book should be in the hands of everyone who has any feelings for conservation, forestry and economics. It is a good book - not exactly a book for easy Sunday reading - but a good book nevertheless."

Michael Harrison,  
Sacramento Book Collector's Club

"It contains a wealth of information that must have been difficult and time consuming to obtain."

K. E. Klinger, Chief Engineer  
Los Angeles County Fire Department



"Obviously, in the field of forestry this is a monumental historical job."

E. L. Kolbe, Forester  
Western Pine Association

"Richly detailed study of forest uses and the gradual emergence of a conservation program."

"Books of the Southwest"

#### BOOK REVIEW

Wildlife Conservation, 244 pages, 2nd edition, 1959, by Ira N. Gabrielson.  
Price \$5.50

On November 2nd, the Macmillan Publishing Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York, 11 New York, published the second edition of a book on wildlife conservation which can be well recommended to all Division of Forestry personnel who should have a general knowledge of the subject, either for their own satisfaction and benefit, or to aid them in dealing with the public.

The book Wildlife Conservation embraces soil, water, forest, range, and all types of fish and animal life. The inter-relationship of all wildlife to its natural environment is the principal theme. Although the author is obviously well qualified to write in technical terms, this particular book is easily understood by the layman. Any high school student should find it both highly educational and interesting, but not at all juvenile in style. One ten-page chapter is devoted to Forest Conservation and another of 13 pages deals with Relationship Between Forestry and Wildlife.

One copy of Wildlife Conservation will be on deposit for loan at our Natural Resources Library.

#### LETTER TO MR. R. PERMIN EVERETT, CHIEF OF STANDARDS AND SURVEY DIVISION STATE PERSONNEL BOARD

In accordance with our recent telephone conversation, outlined below is suggested material that possibly could be used by the State Personnel Board staff for the purposes of bringing Members of the State Personnel Board abreast of the working condition problems of the Division of Forestry and to brief them on the present status of our search for solutions.

History: In 1947, when the Legislature adopted as a matter of State policy the 40-hour work week concept, it was necessary for the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, and the State Personnel Board to modify the normal work week for Division of Forestry Employees in order that the management objective could be obtained with the highest degree of effectiveness and the least degree of inequity to the employees.

1. The system adopted gave during the declared fire season an additional 5% pay step for recognition of "on-call" duty and a 10% pay step recognition for standby duty. The 5% and 10% pay steps were determined by making an analysis of the time reports and relating the pay to average actual overtime worked by employees.



- 11
2. The adopted system worked quite effectively and was acceptable to both management and its employees, and in fact modified versions of the system were adopted by other wildland fire protection agencies and agencies having similar problems as the Division of Forestry, until about 1955.
  3. Since 1955 and until the present time there has been increased evidence that the system is not meeting the requirements of management nor is it entirely acceptable to the employees. It is believed that the following factors are contributory to this situation.
    - a. The more liberal systems used by other wildland protection agencies such as the U. S. Forest Service and Los Angeles and San Mateo Counties.
    - b. The State's internal program of paying hour for hour overtime in excess of the 40-hour work week.
    - c. The increase in number of professional foresters who have fire control responsibilities in varying degrees - "an organization within an organization."
    - d. The expanded Conservation Camp Program which introduces a somewhat different working condition for Forestry employees.
    - e. The lack of flexibility of the system to meet the changing objectives of management and the reasonable wishes of employees.
    - f. The effect of unionization and improvements in standards of living and working conditions generally.
  4. This situation was alluded to in a base pay salary hearing before the State Personnel Board on February 15, 1958, and March 12, 1959, and it was indicated each time that this Division should with deliberate haste attempt to resolve these problems.

Current Status: The Department of Natural Resources, the staff of the Personnel Board, and the California State Employees' Association have been working co-operatively and have established that most of the problems can be categorized into three classes:

1. Prolonged family separation.
2. Excessively long work week. (120 hours normal work week including standby and on-call duty without adequate compensation.)
3. All other conditions which preclude many Forestry employees living a normal life which is conducive to good morale of the employee and his family. Typical examples of these are no summer vacations, inability to fully participate in community affairs or partake of normal education or self-improvement programs, sudden cancellation of day-off plans because of fire conditions and payment for meals while on duty which more than consumes the extra payment for on-call or standby duty.



The staff of the State Personnel Board, California State Employees' Association, and the Division of Forestry during recent weeks have been working together with all management levels and employees of the Division of Forestry in an attempt to search out solutions to these problems which are acceptable to both management and employees. Good progress is being made. The final solution has not been reached, but it is believed that consideration will have to be given to the following possible solutions:

1. A program of State-owned family housing to bring duty station employees together with their families.
2. A shorter work week.
3. More staffing to allow for a more liberal vacation and compensating time off policy.
4. More nearly adequate pay for overtime, standby, and on-call duty.
5. Subsistence and housing adjustments.

Some of the problems that will undoubtedly be encountered before a final solution is arrived at are:

1. The costs to the State and cooperating agencies and are they willing to "pay their way."
2. Present pay compaction and the need to attempt to maintain at least a reasonable pay differential for supervisory and managerial skills.
3. Maintaining some semblance of employee equity during the transition period.
4. The State's policy of avoiding "maintenance of self" as part of compensation or job condition.
5. Establishing a system compatible with the State's basic 40-hour work week policy for an emergency organization and basic 56 to 72-hour work week policy of most fire departments.
6. The dangers and disadvantages of a shorter work week than a normal 5 days.

In any event, it is anticipated that a final recommendation that is generally acceptable to all parties concerned will be available about the middle of February. It is conservatively estimated that the first year costs (Fiscal Year 1960-61) will be in the neighborhood of one-half million dollars. Should this material not serve the purpose for which it is intended, please do not hesitate to call upon us for additional material. We would also like to ask that if we can in any way aid your staff by appearing before the Board at the time they are given the information on this problem, we would be more than happy to do so.

s/ Lewis Moran  
Chief Deputy.



MR. AND MRS. NEIL EDMONDS GUESTS OF PARADISE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On November 11, 1959, the Paradise Chamber of Commerce had as their invited guests Mr. and Mrs. Neil Edmonds and a group of his Forestry friends.

Neil Edmonds first started with the State as a State Fire Warden in Siskiyou in June of 1929 and worked until November of that year. The following three years he was doing fire prevention work for the City of Mill Valley. From 1932 to 1942 he held various positions with the Klamath National Forest. In July of 1942 he returned as Assistant State Forest Ranger in Siskiyou County. In March of 1944 he moved to the District office in Redding. In 1949 he transferred to the conservation camp program and built the Magalia Camp. He has since held that position until his recent retirement.

A beautifully polished and engraved manzanita burrel was presented to Neil depicting his 30 years of service with the United States Forest Service and the State Division of Forestry.

L. T. Petersen, Deputy State Forester  
By: Le Roy Neil

DIRECTOR DEWITT NELSON PRESENTS CITATION AND MEDAL OF VALOR PIN TO THOMAS J. KENNELLY AT SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS' MEETING IN SAN FRANCISCO

On July 22, 1959, Forest Firefighter Thomas J. Kennelly then employed by the California Division of Forestry at the Paso Robles Forest Fire Station, was a member of a crew responding to a grass and brush fire burning about ten miles east of Paso Robles. Upon arrival at the fire, the crew was assigned to and immediately attacked the head of the fire. At approximately 4:00 P.M. there was a sudden blow-up, which compelled Kennelly and his Foreman Leo L. Boyd to return to the cab of the fire truck in order to escape direct exposure to the flame. After the fire passed over the truck Boyd and Kennelly, because of the heat and lack of oxygen, were forced to leave the truck and go through the flames into the burned area. At that time Kennelly had received flash burns about his face. Soon after leaving the truck Kennelly found that Foreman Boyd's clothing was on fire. He immediately went to Boyd's assistance attempting to extinguish the fire by tearing off Boyd's clothing with his bare hands. He eventually succeeded in this with great difficulty and exposure to himself. Because of Kennelly's action he received extensive third-degree burns on his hands. For sometime the doctors thought he would suffer the loss of his fingers on both hands. We are happy to report that Kennelly will retain all of his fingers.

On behalf of Governor Edmund G. Brown, Thomas J. Kennelly, in the highest tradition of California Division of Forestry Service is herewith awarded this Citation and Medal of Valor Pin for heroism above and beyond the call of duty.

LETTER TO RALEIGH A. TAYLOR FROM FOSTER AND KLEISER COMPANY

I know at this time you will be interested in the outdoor advertising space contribution made by Foster and Kleiser for forest fire prevention copy.

We have maintained painted units during this year in the San Francisco, Oakland, Fresno, Los Angeles, Long Beach and San Diego areas. A number of these units carried the imprint of the "Native Sons of the Golden West" to assist them in their continuing program on forest fire prevention and also to credit them publicly for their past activities in this important campaign.



Eight bulletins have been on display for a total of thirty unit months. It would be of interest to you that the commercial value of this space figured on an average cost of \$500 per unit month would amount to \$15,000.

We are enclosing three photographs of the sample copy displayed with a notation of the location.

You are familiar with the tremendous promotion in the Los Angeles area for "Smokey the Bear" during the recent meeting of the Board of Directors of The Advertising Council. Foster and Kleiser displayed 256 poster panels in the Los Angeles area and I am enclosing a location list of the 24-sheet posters which were displayed by our Los Angeles Branch. In orange County our Long Beach Branch posted 75 "Smokey the Bear" posters.

It has been our pleasure to cooperate with you and the State by contributing outdoor advertising space in this important and impressive program during one of the most serious drought years California has ever experienced.

Best regards.

Sincerely,  
s/ J. W. Fontana, Vice President

ANNOUNCEMENT - November 16, 1959

The fire protection engineering services, formerly performed by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, were transferred to the Pacific Fire Rating Bureau as the Engineering Department of that organization with headquarters in San Francisco, effective November 1, 1959. These services include inspection and grading of all fire protection districts and all cities under 25,000 population in states served by the Pacific Fire Rating Bureau; advice and recommendations which will improve protection in those areas; and the conducting of all acceptance tests on pumpers prior to purchase. These services will be continued in much the same way and with the same personnel as previously done by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.

Operations will remain under the general supervision of Loren S. Bush, Chief Engineer, in San Francisco. Grading information and advice for the various States will be available as before from the following district offices:

Alaska, Nevada, and Northern California

Room 310 at 320 California Street, San Francisco  
Telephone number has been changed to SUTter 1-8828

Southern California

510 South Spring Street, Los Angeles  
Telephone: MADison 5-1367

Arizona

403 Luhrs Tower, Phoenix  
Telephone: ALPine 2-5492



## Utah

414 Boston Building, Salt Lake City  
Telephone: DAVIS 2-0121

## Montana

208 Eklund Building, Great Falls  
Telephone: GLEndale 3-1741

The State of Oregon is also under the jurisdiction of the Pacific Fire Rating Bureau, but engineering service has been provided by the Oregon Insurance Rating Bureau, a division of the Pacific Fire Rating Bureau, for many years and no change will be made at this time.

Al W. Gilbert, General Manager  
Pacific Fire Rating Bureau

## REGIONAL FORESTER ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

Charles A. Connaughton, Regional Forester of the California Region of the United States Forest Service, has been elected president of the Society of American Foresters. This Society is composed of a membership of 13,000 professional foresters from private industry and public agencies throughout the United States. Mr. Connaughton, who has been with the U. S. Forest Service and a member of the Society for 30 years, will serve for the two-year term 1960-61.

Connaughton is a graduate of the University of Idaho and obtained a Master's degree in forestry at Yale. He has served in numerous positions with the U. S. Forest Service including directorship of two Forest and Range Experiment Stations. Mr. Connaughton was Regional Forester for the Southern Region of the Forest Service at Atlanta, Georgia, before coming to California as Regional Forester in 1955.

Forester Connaughton was also honored by being elected to the Fellow grade of the Society of American Foresters. A "Fellow" in the Society is defined "as a forester who has been generally recognized throughout the profession as a person who has rendered outstanding service to professional forestry and to the Society."

Mr. Connaughton was a keynote speaker at the recent national meeting of the Society held in San Francisco. Theme of this meeting was "Forestry and People."

Connaughton says that this professional organization of foresters is devoted to strengthening forestry work nationwide. In summary, as president he will have responsibilities to the entire Nation for leadership of an organization vital to the Nation in that the Society members are engaged in management of those natural forest resources essential to the economy and well-being of the Nation as a whole.

## ATTENDANCE AT THE FIFTH WORLD FORESTRY CONGRESS

There seems to be some misunderstanding among United States and Canadian foresters, conservationists and forest industrialists as to who can attend the Fifth World Forestry Congress. Here is the official policy on attendance:



No individual invitation is needed to attend the Fifth World Forestry Congress. The Congress is open to any private person or technician interested in forestry, forest conservation, forest recreation and the forest industries. Simply apply for membership on the application form that will be circulated during January-February, 1960, or write to:

Dr. I. T. Haig  
Executive Secretary  
Fifth World Forestry Congress  
Department of State  
Washington 25, D.C.

#### PERSONNEL CHANGES

As a result of State Personnel Board action October 8, 1959, the following appointments were made by split-off to the new State Forest Ranger III class:

William Pennington, Fresno Ranger Unit  
Joseph C. Springer, Humboldt Ranger Unit  
William F. Mann, Mendocino Ranger Unit  
Joseph Scherman, Orange Ranger Unit  
Trumen Holland, Riverside Ranger Unit  
W. W. Skinner, San Bernardino Ranger Unit  
James Fenlon, San Diego Ranger Unit  
George Britton, Santa Clara Ranger Unit  
John Lockhart, Shasta Ranger Unit

The following were promoted to State Forest Ranger II as a result of State Personnel Board action the same date:

Miles Young, Calaveras Ranger Unit  
Robert Burns, Nevada-Yuba Ranger Unit  
James Dulitz, San Luis Obispo Ranger Unit

The following appointments and transfers have been authorized and completed since the last News Letter was released:

Darwin G. Freeman transferred from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Amador Ranger Unit to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Iron Mine CDC Camp, District III, effective January 1, 1960.

Gerald A. Letson, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from Howard Forest, Mendocino County, to High Rock, Humboldt County, effective December 2, 1959.

John L. Lewis transferred from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Madera Ranger Unit to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Mt. Bullion, District IV, effective January 1, 1960.

Eugene M. Peterson transferred from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Calaveras Ranger Unit to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, Pine Grove, District III, effective January 1, 1960.



Harold J. Stanley transferred from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Tulare Ranger Unit to Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District II, Crystal Creek, effective January 1, 1960.

Philip E. Olson promoted from Forestry Work Project Foreman, Iron Mine CDC Camp, District III, to Forestry Work Project Supervisor, District IV, Mobile Camp, effective January 1, 1960.

Neil N. Graf promoted from Forest Firefighter Foreman, Humboldt Ranger Unit to Assistant State Forest Ranger, Tulare Ranger Unit, effective July 31, 1959.

Thomas S. Frakes, Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from the Sonoma Ranger Unit to the Humboldt Ranger Unit effective January 1, 1960.

Pressley O. Kent, Jr., Assistant State Forest Ranger, transferred from the Lake County Ranger Unit to the Mendocino Ranger Unit, effective January 1, 1960.

Ordean Monsen transferred from Assistant State Forest Ranger, Orange Ranger Unit to Assistant State Forest Ranger, Butte Ranger Unit, approximately February 1, 1960.

Charles J. Goold, Jr., transferred from Assistant Forest Technician, Jackson State Forest to Assistant State Forest Ranger (Dispatcher), Sonoma Ranger Unit.

Richard A. Pryor promoted from Forestry Graduate Trainee, District III Headquarters to Assistant Forest Technician, District III Headquarters, effective November 1, 1959.

Richard Dresser promoted from Forestry Graduate Trainee, District IV Headquarters, to Assistant Forest Technician, Jackson State Forest.

Thomas D. Neilson promoted from Forest Firefighter Foreman, District III Headquarters, to Assistant Forest Technician, Fortuna, District I, effective January 1, 1960.

Wayne W. Chambers appointed Assistant Civil Engineer, District VI Headquarters, effective January 1, 1960.

Robert G. O'Brien appointed Assistant Civil Engineer, San Diego Ranger Unit, effective December 21, 1959.

Robert C. Phelps appointed Assistant Civil Engineer, District VI Headquarters, effective January 7, 1960.

James H. Bose appointed Assistant Civil Engineer, District IV Headquarters, effective December 2, 1959.

The State Forester has approved the following promotions:

Kenneth A. Nicholson, Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District I, Chamberlain Creek.



Charles W. Rowland, Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District I, Parlin Fork.

Lowell E. Rogers, Assistant Forestry Superintendent, Conservation Camp, District IV, Miramonte.

The following changes were made in the Sacramento-Administration Office:

Carl L. Tracy appointed Assistant Mechanical Engineer, Engineering Section, effective November 1, 1959.

George Dudley transferred from Forest Technician, District III Headquarters, to State Forest Ranger I, Fire Prevention Section, effective July 1, 1959.

Charles G. Spring promoted from Intermediate Account Clerk to Accounting Technician II, Fiscal Section, effective December 2, 1959.

Darlene Jones promoted from Junior Typist Clerk to Intermediate Typist Clerk, Engineering Section, effective November 2, 1959.

Shirley I. Collinson reinstated as Intermediate Stenographer Clerk to Fiscal Section effective January 4, 1960.

Shirley A. Schipanski reinstated on a permanent-intermittent basis on January 4, 1960, to assist Business Management Office on special projects.

June Walsh promoted from Intermediate Stenographer Clerk to Senior Stenographer Clerk, District VI Headquarters, effective January 11, 1960.

LETTER TO HARRY PRITCHARD, ASSISTANT RANGER, WEOTT FIRE STATION

Thanks a million, Harry.....  
.....for the trip up on the "grass hopper."

Several fellows commented on how interesting the trip was, and I personally enjoyed the trip quite a bit, even though it was work "wrestling" that bus around those curves.

It makes teaching much easier and learning a lot of fun when men like you, Harry, are interested enough to help the schools in this job of education.

Much obliged.

s/ M. A. Sechler  
South Fork High School, Miranda, California

THE NORTH WIND

It began one beautiful autumn day,  
When the woods were tinder dry.  
The wind was blowing gently  
From out the western sky.  
Before the day was over,  
We wished it had never been,  
For we saw a forest's destruction,  
With all of the life therein;  
As the wind changed ever so swiftly  
And out of the north did blow.



It was a beautiful forest green,  
With the trees so tall and straight.  
The soft brown carpet of leaves so neat,  
Spread like a blanket, over their feet.  
The deer, the squirrels and the rabbits, too,  
Sought shelter from all the storms.  
The birds, the bees and the insect life,  
Found warmth in the forest, too,  
'Twas a lovely spot for men to rest  
And commune with their God alone.

The north wind howled through the rocky craigs  
And down the mountain side.  
It pushed and pulled with a might force,  
As it fought its way along.  
It stripped the leaves from off the limbs  
And tossed them to the sky.  
It tore great trees out of the ground  
And piled their branches high.

It moaned, it groaned and whistled, too,  
As it crossed the great divide.  
It caught a spark from a camp fire bright  
And tossed it in the woods.  
It spread the flame from bush to tree,  
And chased it o'er the forest floor.  
The flames grew brighter and brighter,  
Oh! How they did roar.  
Then it watched, while it laughed with glee,  
The destruction it had wrought.

It swirled away from the mountain side  
And across the plain did soar;  
Till it came at last to endless space  
And never was heard no more.  
It left in its wake desolation  
That tries the soul of man  
In place of the beautiful forest green  
There's a desert left for him.

Miles H. Young  
November 8, 1959

#### DISTRICT IV

Special emphasis in Fire Prevention was implemented throughout the District during the Fire Prevention Week, October 4-10, 1959, because of the current season's severe fire incidence.

A normal fire prevention effort was augmented by the following activities within the five ranger units and by this office. Public information media involved the arrangements for the conduct of ten radio and one TV programs and sixteen special press releases supplemented by several cuts and editorials. Visual emphasis was achieved by three special theater programs and five public displays. The CDF participated in two fire equipment parades and conducted 17 programs to youth and civic



groups. A total of 29,700 pieces of literature were distributed, and approximately 217,750 persons were contacted at fair exhibits and displays at the Fresno District Fair.

The absence of significant fire occurrence was remarkably demonstrated during this period.

C.E. Metcalf, Deputy State Forester

#### MARIPOSA RANGER UNIT

During the month of November we had two top foremen transfer into the camp program as Forestry Work Project Foremen. Jim Wagner, our Foreman at Coulterville, was promoted in District VI. We surely hate to see Jim leave us. All of us in the Mariposa Ranger Unit wish him and his wife, Joanne, the best of luck!

Doyle McCallister was assigned here at the Mt. Bullion Forestry Camp in Mariposa County. Glad to have Doyle nearby where we can still take advantage of his abilities.

ASFR Bill Shimer of Coulterville was a member of a hunting party this fall which came up with a rare prize. Bill's uncle shot a legal doe -- a three-pointer! Funny that some guys can locate does with horns and others cannot even locate a legal buck.....Oh, well!

Forest Firetruck Driver John Boyer has returned to duty after an illness which we were afraid might cut short his Forestry career. Nice to have you back, John!

Thomas J. Perkins  
Associate State Forest Ranger

#### HAVE BEAR--WILL TRAVEL

One of Smokey the Bear's Sequoia cousins closed down Eshom Point Lookout, in northeastern Tulare County, during an inspection visit on November 14.

The Lookouts, Mr. and Mrs. Ira W. Wilson, indicated the friendly bear met them each time one of them would hike the short trail between their mountain-top tenthouse and the observation point. They telephoned a complaint through Project Supervisor Bill Haley to Assistant Ranger Earl Swartzlander. Swartzie admonished them to avoid disturbing the bear, to appear friendly, and to attempt to determine from where the animal came. The Wilsons objected, advising that they were more interested in finding a nearby tree than they were to inquire about his "family tree."

Soon afterwards they discovered the local Smokey inspecting their personal effects while taking advantage of the hospitality of their housekeeping tent. Quickly deciding the bear had stretched a point in their friendship instructions, the Wilsons delayed their departure just long enough to report their immediate termination.

Richard T. Ford  
Fire Prevention Officer



## KINGS COUNTY

At our annual dinner meeting held early this month (November), the Kings County unit added a festive note by observing the conclusion of Ranger C. E. Lindley's 25th year of service with the California Division of Forestry. His fellow employees presented him with a camera case.

As usual, the wives of our drivers showed their culinary skill and we all did more than our share of good eating.

Ranger and Mrs. Lindley are vacationing north near the Oregon-California border - trailer, shotgun, and reel. A card from Klamath Lake stated, "Curt went out hunting last night and killed three geese. I have one roasting now (Yum Yum)." One from Merrill, Oregon - "Temperature 0 degrees, clear. I have never been so cold. Geese coming out of our ears now. Leaving for Eureka today, the 16th."

With the progress of construction at the Lemoore Jet Air Base, all activity in Kings County has stepped up. Frank Irwin of Fresno has been named advisor to the Board of Supervisors. He had been employed as a representative of the California Taxpayers' Association and was a Fresno Bee reporter for many years. Planning is the big thing around here. The anticipated growth in the county will present us with many more responsibilities.

Mrs. Jack Bixler (F.F.F.) is back to her own jolly self following a bout with scalpel and suture last month.

It was a girl for Joe and Peggy Rapozo of Avenal, their first little angel. Looks just like her daddy.

We're all looking forward to Thanksgiving. I know you must be too. I will count my blessings, will you?

Everybody's talking about the weather! Wish I had the answer. The dry condition is making our fire numbers jump, temperatures rise, and valley business barometers fall.

On the sick list and mending - Ranger and Mrs. C. E. Lindley, James Kirklin (Headquarters Mechanic), flu victims; Joe and Peggy Rapozo, and Eugene Moon, all of Avenal, the mumps.

Armona and Avenal volunteers completed plans for their annual children's Christmas party. Assistant Ranger Luther Routt is playing Santa for the Hall's Corner youngsters.

What joy it is, during this holiday time, to hear from far away friends in far away places.

Preliminary budget hearings will commence in January this coming year. They have always been conducted in May. This is the first reform by the new Kings County administrator. Perhaps it will give us more time to sell our needs.

This hurried note brings with it the Season's Greetings from your friends in Kings County.

Florence P. Appell, Clerk-Dispatcher



## THANK YOU

### City and County Fire Departments

I personally want to thank each and every man that so ably assisted in teamwork that kept the contents of a barn fire 100 feet long, 30 feet wide with 100 tons of hay inside away from other structures...as close as 24 feet from another large barn and 18 feet from adjacent corrals.

I have been at numerous fires during my life but have never seen such fine team work as I have mentioned above.

The Police Department who furnished so able protection of traffic for a period of more than six hours, keeping anybody from getting hurt; the closing of O Street and Barlsley Road for that period of time. Numerous county fire trucks and pumpers answered the call plus a 12 foot bulldozer that was brought from Visalia that pushed the burning debris into an adjacent field. The value of this piece of equipment in combatting a barn and hay fire is certainly a great asset to the Forestry and County Fire Departments.

Alfred J. Elliott

Taken from Advance Register - Tulare, November 25th.

The above is a copy of an ad inserted in the Advance Register of Tulare and was signed by Alfred J. Elliott, former Congressman and Chairman of the Tulare County Board of Supervisors, and now the Secretary-Manager of the Tulare County Fair.

The bulldozers that Mr. Elliott mentioned are, of course, CDF bulldozers and shows that when we have a unified fire protection unit in the county; equipment, manpower, etc., it is always used irrespective of zones of emergency such as described by Mr. Elliott.

C. E. Metcalf, Deputy State Forester

## DISTRICT V

Santa Cruz County was host to the Society of American Foresters, some 300 strong, who arrived in six Greyhound busses from San Francisco where the national convention was being held.

The group toured the nursery at Ben Lomond and inspected Santa Cruz Lumber Company and other timber operations.

Ranger Gum and Associate Ranger Bradford were in charge of feeding this group which was done under the Big Trees at Cowell Park.

The meal was ably prepared by cooks William Lothian and Harry Williams of Corralitos and Felton respectively, assisted by a five-man crew from Camp Ben Lomond with Forest Work Project Foreman Frank Eikenbary in charge.

## DISTRICT VI

Our four counties continue to reverse all predictions and hold the acreage to one-third of normal, all except in our neighbor county of Los Angeles. But, we



still have November and December ahead of us wherein we burned 60% of our acreage last year and normally burn about 30-40%. We trust the Santana men will find fires enough to make the trip worthwhile.

The week-end of October 31-November 1 was sort of a lost week-end for the Weather Bureau. This was when District III was burning up. A predicted Santana rushed into three of our counties, on schedule, at 25-50 m.p.h. on October 20. Meanwhile, a little "low" in Nevada started slowly moving southwest instead of the usual east. The Weather Bureau said this couldn't last long, and each day said: "Drying Santana winds." Each day, the low came closer and fed moisture into the Santana winds to give us clouds and rain squalls. Finally, on Sunday, the Santana retreated, the "low" moved clear into San Diego County, then reversed itself and moved east like it should have done the prior Thursday. It left our first rain of the season about one-half inch everywhere. It was our gain and the Weather Bureau's lost week-end.

Welcomed back to active duty is Foreman Frank Thomas of Morena Camp. Frank was in the hospital for many months following an auto accident. Camp Supervisor Joe Griggs was more lucky. He came out of a collision in a State vehicle with no hurts -- only his Chevy was hurt, and the other car. Joe has one other "claim" to news -- Brian Thomas Griggs -- a new addition to his family.

Another welcome to District Headquarters is Auto Maintenance Foreman Ray Bryant, out from a few weeks' of hospitalization.

Advancing into the fairly deep green stuff is (now) Camp Supervisor Keith Schrader.

Advancing into the real deep green stuff are all four District VI Rangers, now Grade III. These men are all so well loaded now that loans are in order.

#### November & December, 1959

What a year!! Fire incidence easily topped all prior years and was nearly double normal. But acreage was only about one-third of postwar normal -- second lowest, in fact. How do you justify that, in this year that was to be the daddy of them all?

Well, much of it was luck, I guess. Even during the Santana winds, which were about normal, we still had very few fires started where they could really go. Maybe our experienced incendiaries were all up in Districts I and III. But we didn't lack in total fires because the last ten days of November was our peak Zone 1-2 incidence period for the year! However, we did have some unusual help on one of our dangerous fires in late November, the La Vida in Orange County's Carbon Canyon. In addition to our own airplanes, we used eight Marine Corps large helicopters, each carrying 150 gallons of drop liquid. The copters proved very efficient (for practically no cost to us) and undoubtedly held this 350-acre fire from becoming a campaign.

Other reasons for our small campaign experience this year would include our own airplanes and the U.S. Forest Service airplanes. There is little doubt that some of our other fires would have become large without quick action by air.

But still, it seemed that we had fewer fires in potential areas than usual, except in the early part of the season.



The only black spot on the otherwise good record is that of the men burned on Southern California fires -- deaths on at least three fires and including one CDF man, John Guthrie.

Another death that saddens us to report is that of Riverside County's Foreman Art Tracy. Art passed away December 30, after nineteen years with the Division.

Returned to District Headquarters is Foreman (Dispatcher) Don Burrow. Don has a blood malignancy condition and put some time in a hospital. It is hoped that the present control of his situation can be maintained or even improved on.

Doug Glenn  
Dispatcher

The Southern California Training Center opened for the 1959-60 training season on October 12, 1959. Nineteen trainees from the following districts are in attendance: District IV - Francis L. Bawden, Mariposa County; Kenneth E. Eller, Fresno County; Walter E. Hagans, Fresno County; Henry H. Irby, Fresno County; Daniel Loera, Madera County; Jack D. McCully, Tulare County; John Miles, Madera County; A. C. Nutter, Fresno County; Niel L. Pielop, Fresno County; and Arthur R. Tranberg, Fresno County; District V - Murrel D. Elder, San Luis Obispo County; District VI - Charles E. Barton, Riverside District Office; William E. Basom, Jr., San Diego County; Alvin R. Caples, Orange County; Kenneth C. Herrick, Riverside County. Edward Hrbacek, San Diego County; Kenneth T. Pease, Riverside County; Gary F. Simpson, San Bernardino County; and Alvin C. Weidenkeller, Riverside County.

Before the close of the first week of training, the men were actively engaged in fire control on the Elkhorn Fire in Los Angeles County - 130 acres. From there the men spent two days on the Woodwardia Fire on the Angeles National Forest - 14,700 acres. We opened our second week as scheduled on Monday with the subjects missed on the previous Friday being covered by the fire activity.

This year the Training Center has the use of two 4-wheel drive units from District IV, which will augment the regular four units from the counties in District VI.

The staff at the Training Center is growing. Mrs. Maxine Allen, Intermediate Stenographer-Clerk, was appointed on September 15, enabling the Training Center to handle more of its own business on a local level, which is working very nicely. This half-time permanent position greatly relieves the load on the training center staff.

At this writing, October 30, the Santana winds are starting to blow after receiving .30 inches rain last night (lightning, thunder, hail and rain, hurrah!) It finally rained in Southern California.

W. G. Francis  
State Forest Ranger



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